

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Saturday, November, 24, 1759.

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A short history of the origin and progress of that part of the art military which is termed Exercise; shewing the utility of it, and the principles on which it is founded.

Extracted from the Introduction to the plan of discipline for the militia of Norfolk.

It is universally allowed, that the Greeks and the Romans carried the art of war to a greater degree of perfection, than any other people in their days; and indeed the best judges seem to be agreed, that they have scarcely been equalled by any of the moderns. By what appears from the authors who have treated of their discipline, we cannot find that they had what we call, a manual exercise. The Grecian order of the phalanx, whose whole strength consisted in being closely united and in perfect order, required that they should be strictly exact in their marching and evolutions; and these points were what they chiefly attended to, and practised in their exercise: as may be seen in *Ælian*, (chap. liv.) who has also given us their words of command; from which it appears, that the closing, opening, and doubling their ranks and files, together with the different facings and wheelings, and the various methods of changing their front by counter marches, constituted almost the whole of it (1.)

The exercise of the Roman soldiers, collectively, seems to have chiefly consisted in practising the evolutions of the legion, and in marching 20,000, or sometimes 24,000 geometrical paces in five hours, for that was their military pace (2.): this they performed, loaded with their armour, weapons, and other military implements; which altogether made up a very burden; and at the same time kept their ranks. They exercised themselves separately in running, jumping and swimming over rivers, completely armed; and above all endeavoured to acquire the greatest skill and dexterity in the throwing of the pilum or javelin, and in the use of the sword and shield. For these purposes, they had Masters, called *Campi Doctores*, whose business it was to teach the youth and the new-raised soldiers; and the *Campus Martius* at Rome was set apart for such exercises; where all the most eminent citizens, whose age or infirmities did not disable them from service, took a pleasure and pride in publicly endeavouring to excel in these military accomplishments. Besides these exercises, they were inured to hardships and severe labour by a continual practice of fortifying their camps, making roads, and carrying on, at the sieges they undertook, such immense works as appear to us almost incredible. By these methods they formed excellent soldiers, who were robust, hardy, and perfectly well skilled in the use of their weapons; but they do not seem to have had that uniformity and harmony in it which the moderns have established. Indeed the lance, the pike, the sword and shield, and the other weapons that were used before the invention of gunpowder, do not require that precision and uniformity, in the use of them, which fire arms do, neither indeed do they admit of it; for, with these weapons, every thing must chiefly depend on the valour, strength, dexterity, and skill of the individuals; and every man must exert himself in proportion to his natural and acquired abilities, which are very unequal in different men: whereas fire-arms have reduced mankind more to a level; and in fact, in the ancient histories we read continually of the brave actions and feats of arms of particular heroes, excelling in valour and strength: on the contrary, in the modern histories; private valour seldom, but by great chance, is remarked or recorded; though we find frequent relations of whole bodies of men, which have signalized themselves, and are there praised for their firmness and discipline.

After the downfall of the Roman empire we must not expect to find, amongst the barbarous nations that destroyed it, any great traces of military skill. In general it appears, that they fought without much method or order; though they certainly were not unacquainted with the necessity of keeping in a body, and acting together; and consequently they must have observed some sort of distinctions of ranks and files, but they had not reduced their motions and evolutions to any regular or uniform method. Every individual exercised himself in the use of such weapons as he was appointed to fight withal; and we find, that almost every people had their favourite one, in which they particularly excelled. That of the Franks, or ancient French, was the hatchet; which they used as a missile weapon, throwing it in the same manner as the North American Indians do theirs, which they call tomahawks. The Gascons and Genoese were excellent cross bow-men. The Swiss owed the signal victories which they gained over the Austrians and Burgundians, and the great reputation they were in as soldiers, to their strength and skill in the use of the pike, halberd, and espadon or two-handed sword. The victories of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, will occasion the valour and skill of the English archers to be transmitted down with glory to the latest posterity. Among the nobility and gentry there was scarce any one that could read; they looked on letters as a disparagement to men dedicated to arms; but made the practice of their weapons, and all sorts of martial exercises, their whole study, and the only business of their lives; and what they esteemed of all others the greatest pleasure and entertainment, were those imitations of battles, the tilts and tournaments, though often attended with fatal accidents and bloodshed. For the reasons I have before mentioned, there could be little or no uniformity observed in their troops, but every man left to perform, according to his respective abilities.

The invention of gunpowder totally changed the manner of fighting, and consequently the military discipline of all Europe. The Spaniards were the first who armed part of their foot with muskets and harquebuzes, and mixed them with the pikes: in this they were soon imitated by most other nations; though the English had not entirely laid aside their favourite weapon, the long-bow, and generally taken to the use of fire arms, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The first muskets were very heavy, and could not be fired without a rest (3); they had matchlocks,

and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball, and charge of powder, and did execution at a great distance. The musketeers, on a march, carried only their rests and ammunition, and had boys to bear their muskets after them, for which they were allowed great additional pay. They were very slow in loading, not only by reason of the unwieldiness of the pieces; and because they carried the powder and balls separate, but from the time it took to prepare and adjust the match; so that their fire was not near so brisk as ours is now.

Afterwards, a lighter kind of matchlock musket came into use, (4) and they carried their ammunition in bandoliers, which were broad belts that came over the shoulder, to which were hung several little cases of wood, covered with leather, each containing a charge of powder; the balls they carried loose in a pouch; and they had also a pumping horn hanging by their side (5) Match-

find mentioned in Luigi Collados's treatise of artillery, printed at Venice 1586, as then lately invented in Germany. This sort of lock was used till within these hundred years, especially for pistols and carbines. It was composed of a solid steel wheel, with an axis, to which was fastened a chain, which, by being wound round it, drew up a very strong spring; on pulling the trigger, the spring, acting, whirled the wheel about with great velocity, and the friction of the edge of it (which was a little notched) against the stone, produced the fire: the cock was made so, as to bring the stone upon the edge of the wheel, part of which was in the pan, and touched the priming: they used any common hard pebble for that purpose, which served as well as a flint. These locks were inconvenient, took time to wind up, (or span as they termed it); and sometimes would not go off; an instance of which may be seen in Ludlow's account of his defence of Wardour castle; vide Ludlow's memoirs, Lond. edit. fol. 1751. p. 35. When the firelock, such as we now use, was invented, we cannot ascertain. It is called, by writers of about the middle of the last century, a snaphane, or snaphance; which, being the Dutch word for a firelock, seems to indicate, that it is a Dutch invention, and that we took it from them; but Ward, in his animadversions of war, printed in 1639, p. 502, after describing the exercise of the firelock-pistol, and carbine (by which he means the wheel-cock) says, that as most of our pieces go with English locks, which differ from fire-locks, he shall add the method of handling them; and then gives the exercise of the snaphane carbine; by which it appears, that there was little or no difference between that and the pieces now in use. The more modern writers call it a fusée, from the French word, fusil; whence the name of fusiliers is still continued to several of our regiments, which were the first that were armed with them, on the diffuse of matchlocks. We thought this little digression would not be disagreeable to our readers, as it explains some passages in our writers, that perhaps may not be generally so well understood at present.

(4) They used the musket and rest in England, so late as the beginning of the civil wars: as may be seen in Lieutenant-colonel Bariffe's young artillery-man; a book composed for the instruction of the militia of the city of London, and addressed to Sergeant-Major-General Philip Skippon, and the rest of the officers of the trained bands, printed at London 1643. There are some curious things in it, particularly a letter of Lord Viscount Wimbeldon's in 1637, to the artillery company, to recommend the practising of a new exercise, of the musket and half pike together, which we do not remember to have seen mentioned in any other book; and which has a great resemblance to the manner of arming the soldiers, which Marshal Saxe recommends, chap. 2d of his *Reveries*.

(5) We must here observe, that the soldiers, in action, put the bullets in their mouths, in order to have them more ready to drop into the piece after they had charged with powder out of the horn, or bandolier: and we frequently find it stipulated in the capitulations, when a garrison is to be allowed all the honours of war, that they are to march out with matches lighted, ball in their mouth, &c. that is to say, in a completely like posture, ready to defend themselves, and like vanquished men: and this expression has been

(1.) *Marechal Saxe* in his *Reveries*, chap. i. art. vi. has some very ingenious conjectures and observations on the manner of the marching of the ancients; whom he supposes to have marched in exact time and cadence, to the sound of their musical instruments; and gives good reasons for the excellency of that method, which is (he says) practised at present by the Prussians. He was no scholar, which has led him into a gross mistake about the meaning of the word, *Tacticks*; but he might have supported his opinion, with regard to their marching in cadence, by many passages of the ancients; particularly the following one of *Thucydides*, in the account of the battle between the Lacedæmonians and Argives, book v. "After the fight began, the Argives and their allies moving on with violence and fury; but the Lacedæmonians deliberately, and to the sound of several pipers, who were appointed by law; not on account of any religious ceremony, but that the soldiers, marching together, might make their attack uniformly, and not break their ranks."

(2.) At the rate of four or five English miles in an hour,

(3) The old English writers call these large muskets, calivers; the Harquebuz was a lighter piece, that could be fired without a rest. The matchlock was fired by a match, fixed by a kind of tongs in the serpentine or cock, which, by pulling the trigger, was brought down with great quickness, upon the priming in the pan; over which there was a sliding cover, which was drawn back by hand, just at the time of firing. There was a great deal of nicety and care required to fit the match properly to the cock, so as to come down exactly, true on the priming, to blow the ashes from the coal, and to guard the pan from the sparks that fell from it; a great deal of time was also lost in taking it out of the cock, and returning it between the fingers of the left hand, every time that the piece was fired; and wet weather often rendered the matches useless. However, most writers allow (and some old officers that we have known, who remembered matchlocks being still in use, have confirmed it) that they were very sure, and less apt to misfire than the firelock, which seems scarcely credible; though one may suppose, that the firelocks at first were not so well made as they are now. The firelock is so called, from producing fire of itself, by the action of the flint and steel. The most ancient invention of this sort is the wheel-lock, which we



locks were, about the beginning of this century, universally disused in Europe, and the troops were armed with firelocks. (Hist. de la mil. Franc. vol. ii. p. 420, 421, 422.) To which much about the same time, the bayonet being added, pikes also were laid aside. (vide Puysegur, Folard, M. Saxe, nouveau projet d'un ordre, Francois en tactiq. ou la phalange coupée et doublée. Borce études milit. dial. a la fin du tom. 1.) Which latter change, whether it was for the better or not, is a point that still admits of dispute amongst the best military writers, who are divided in their opinions about it, though most of them disapprove of it.

been continued as a common form, in capitulations, till within a few years, if yet totally disused; though of no meaning according to the present forms of discipline.

Arrived the Mails from Holland and Flanders. From the London Gazette, Oct. 23. Prince Henry of Prussia's head quarters at Tor-gau, Nov. 4.

ON the 24th inst. General Rebenitz was detached by Prince Henry to Duben, a small town upon the Mulda, as well in order to observe the motions of the enemy from Eulenburg towards Leipfick, as to watch the rear of our camp, in case the enemy should attempt to get behind, and cut off our communication with Wittenberg. Intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 25th, that the Austrians had pushed a strong party thro' the woods behind our right, and got possession of Voglesang, some other villages, and the small town of Domitsch, by which means our camp was entirely surrounded, having the Elbe on the left, and the Austrian posts on the other three sides, at Belgern, Schulda, Rochwitz, and Domitsch, at which last place, Duc d'Arenberg commanded a body of 1,000 men. His Royal Highness thereupon ordered Gen. Finck's corps, which was in the rear of our camp, to march towards Voglesang, from whence the Austrians were drove, after a smart cannonade of several hours, and some firing of small arms; and Gen. Finck was left in that post. On the 26th, his Royal Highness (who found it impracticable to dislodge the enemy from Domitsch, without great loss of men) detached, in the evening, Gen. Wunsch, with six battalions and some cavalry, across the Elbe, to Wittenberg, where he was to be joined by Gen. Rebenitz's corps, which had retired to that place from Duben, upon the approach of the Austrians.

On the 27th and 28th, nothing material happened, only some Prussian Generals were sent to reconnoitre, and to make an appearance, as if his Highness intended an attack on the enemy's right, in order to draw M. Daun's attention to that quarter.

Early this morning, on the 29th, the Duc d'Arenberg decamped from Domitsch, in order to copy the Heights near Preisch, but, upon observing the van of General Winch's corps, which was marching that way, immediately formed in order of battle. Gen. Winch (whose whole force, joined to Gen. Rebenitz's, did not exceed 5000 men) posted himself with some dragoons and hussars, on two rising grounds, and waited the arrival of his infantry with the artillery, he then began to cannonade the Austrian Corps which, during all this time never attacked, nor attempted to dislodge him. The enemy was thrown into confusion, and have suffered greatly by the cannonade, which lasted almost the whole day; and is Royal Highness has already 1200 prisoners, among whom are Lieut. Gen. Gemmingen, who commanded the rear guard, and 20 officers of his note. The Austrians have likewise lost in the action some cannon, a great part of their baggage, and a very large quantity of baggage.

His Royal Highness had joined Gen. Finck's corps at Voglesang about 8 o'clock the same morning, who, in consequence of a plan that had been concerted for an attack upon the Duc d'Arenberg's detachment, which was to have been made by Gen. Finck's corps in front, another body was to endeavour to intercept their retreat, if they attempted it through the woods; but the Austrians had decamped from Domitsch, and, instead of pursuing their first design, of occupying Preisch, had, upon meeting Gen. Winch's corps, resolved to march to Duben, and there pass the Moldau.

Gen. Finck marched on the 30th to Duben, where more prisoners were taken; so that the whole number now is said to amount to 1500; loss on our side is very inconsiderable. Gen. Finck could follow the enemy no farther, on account of a strong reinforcement which was sent him this morning at two o'clock, Marshal Daun decamped in the most private manner, directing his

march towards Strehla. As soon as it was perceived, Lieut. Gen. Zieten was detached after him, and it is hoped, will make some prisoner. Many deserters came in this afternoon. Gen. Wunsch has marched from Duben and taken possession of Eulenburg, which the Austrian detachment abandoned last night; and Gen. Wasserleben has this day occupied Belgern, to which place (or perhaps to Strehla) it is supposed the army will march tomorrow; but his Royal Highness has sent for the heavy artillery from Magdebourg. We have received accounts, that Gen. Hulsen marched on the 26th or 27th inst. from Soprenthal, with 18 battalions and 30 squadrons, towards Saxony; was at Moska on the 31st; and yesterday at Spremberg, with his van-guard at Hoyerwerda.

The army of the Empire, consisting of 12,000 men, has encamped at Mulhberg.

Hague, Nov. 16. We are informed from Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters, that on the 26th inst. four battalions, and as many squadrons, marched from that camp to reinforce the corps of Gen. Imhoff near Munster, who, with the force under his command, continues the blockade of Munster. We expect soon to be assured, that the siege thereof has been begun in form, which, it is said, is to be carried on by the Count de Lippe Buckeburgh. Prince Ferdinand's on the 3th inst. was still encamped at Crossdorf, and the army was hurried, for defence against the changes of the weather. The French army, (of which M. de Broglie had taken the command) remained in the former position about Giessen, without any late alteration in their encampments.

From the London Papers, November 10.

Tonlon, October 25. Four frigates and six merchantmen are to sail to Corsica, to bring away the rest of our troops.

Lower Silesia, Nov. 1. The King of Prussia has detached from his army a corps of 8000 men, under Gen. Hulsen, into Saxony; and from that of M. Fouquier another corps, under Gen. Werner, towards Upper Silesia and Moravia, in order, as his thought, to obstruct the march of Gen. Laudon towards Moravia.

The King who continues still at Kohon, is almost recovered from his indisposition. His Majesty has ordered the Marquis d'Argens, his Chamberlain to attend him from Berlin.

From Prussian Pomerania, Nov. 2. The Swedes are actually retiring towards the neighbourhood of Stralfund, and their head-quarters are at Ferdinandshoff, and those of General Manteuffel at Palsfewalk.

Hamburg, Nov. 1. The Duke de Mecklenbourg is to pass the winter at Altona. His country already swarms with Prussian troops.

Dresden, Nov. 4. In putting the grand arsenal in order, a discovery was made of some thousand sacks of meal walled up in a corner.

Hanover, Nov. 4. We hear that the bombardment of Munster has been begun some days: the garrison desert by troops of between 20 and 40 at a time.

Dresden, Nov. 5. The retreat of the Russians over the Oder is no longer doubtful; but the main part of their forces will remain cantoned on the Wartha, in order to harass the enemy during the winter.

The army of the empire is encamped under our walls; and Marshal Daun is immediately expected.

The King of Prussia, it is said, is determined to make a new attempt to conquer this residence: he passed Sporan and Sagan the 29th with a corps of 10,000 men; and, as all his marches are forced, he will soon be at Grossenhayn.

Torgau, Nov. 6. The King of Prussia having left a part of his army in the principality of Glogau under General Itzenplitz, and a considerable corps at Lowenberg, under General Fouquier, is just now arrived here with the rest, to reinforce Prince Henry, whilst Gen. Hulsen, at the head of 3000 men, marches by Bautzen. These troops are to meet, and advance in conjunction to Dresden.

Hague, Nov. 8. The Count d'Assry has more influence than General Yorke. The States General have granted, in terms of the most refined policy; the permission he demanded to carry away the French cannon, &c. detained at Amsterdam. As soon as it was obtained, the cannon, &c. were immediately embarked for the place of their destination.

Hamburg, November 9. The defeat which the Duke d'Arenberg sustained, for want of being supported in his post by the main body of the Austrian army, has disconcerted all Marshal Daun's measures, and obliged him to change the plan of his operations.

Wesel, Nov. 12. The bad weather has already

spoiled the roads, so that the convoy destined for Munster is still here. M. d'Armentieres is repairing the former, and holds the latter ready to march. Gen. Imhoff has been considerably reinforced. Fischer's corps have suffered a sum of money to be carried off from Ham, by an Hanoverian party. It is hoped that Munster will hold out till the arrival of the new convoy.

Dusseldorp, Nov. 12. According to our last advices from the Duke de Broglie's army, that General is determined not only to keep Giessen, but also to take winter quarters in the Wetteravia, and in the districts situated between the Mayne and the Rhine. We hear he is intrusted with discretionary powers.

We hear from Westphalia, that Gen. Imhoff receives daily reinforcements, and will soon besiege the town and city of Munster in form.

Hague, Nov. 14. The last letters from Saxony bring advice of the King of Prussia's arrival in that Electorate, and of his junction with his brother Prince Henry.

Letters from Vienna of the 30th ult. advise, that the communication between the Russians and Austrians under the command of General Laudon, and Count Daun's army, being cut off, it was thought Laudon would be obliged to keep company with the Russians, and retreat with them into Poland.

Brussels, Nov. 16. Letters from Brittany of the 10th advise, that Mons. Bompert arrived at Brest on the 6th; with nine ships in good condition, and that all the French fleet was on the point of departing, in order to face the English.

Genoa, Nov. 6. The King of Sardinia is completing all his troops, he has ordered a great quantity of new arms to be got ready forthwith, and is taking other measures, which denote no pacific intention.

Paris, Nov. 9. They write from Turin that the King of Sardinia, who is very attentive to all public events, keeps his army in readiness; and that it consists of 40,000 chosen troops: his Sardinian Majesty is likewise making the harbour of Nice, one of the finest in Europe.

Yannes, in Brittany, Oct. 21. We have here 70 transports; and daily expect the rest from Brest and Rochfort, the former are ordered to go to Port Louis, and the latter to go up the Loire, if they cannot make Morbion. We flattered ourselves that the late winds had blown Admiral Edgecombe off the coast, who lay at anchor between the peninsula Rhuis, the isles of Howate and Hedio; but he kept his station; and and it should seem that nothing but M. de Conflans putting to sea can make him quit it.

L O N D O N.

Some letters from Vienna import, that Gen. Lacy was killed in a skirmish on the 19th inst; and that Gen. Haddick had been tried by a court-martial, by which he was condemned.

Marshal Broglie, it is said, has acquainted his master, that he intends to end the campaign with attacking the allied army; for which purpose he has ordered all the heavy artillery from Francofort and other places, to be drawn to Giessen.

The allied army as well as the French are in the field, and are covered from the weather with huts.

Advice being received that the French court have determined to make the utmost efforts to get possession of the electorate of Hanover, the nine following old regiments, are, we hear, to be sent to Germany, to reinforce Prince Ferdinand, viz. the 5th, Hodgson's; 8 Barrington's; 11 Boclard's; 19 Lord Geo. Beauchamp's; 24 Cornwallis's; 30 Laudon's; 33 Lord Charles Hay's; 34 Effingham's; 36 Lord R. Manners's; with a brigade of the foot guards, and several troops of light cavalry.

Letters from Spain say, that his Catholic Majesty arrived at Madrid the 5th instant.

Yesterday advice was received that the Brest squadron had sailed from thence twenty four hours before Sir Edward Hawke had intelligence, who was pursuing them with all possible expedition. It is added, that Mr. Bompert's squadron, consisting of eight ships of the line, besides frigates, had got safely into Brest harbour on the night Sir Edward Hawke was drove off that coast. It is also said that Mr. Bompert's squadron had brought home a great deal of treasure. *Gazetteer.*

One account says that the Brest fleet consists of 22 sail of the line besides frigates; and that there are 12,000 land forces on board. The place of their destination is uncertain.

It is said the King of France has given the Duke de Broglie discretionary powers.

We hear that by a new treaty with the King of Prussia, signed at Whitehall on the 29th ult.



a subsidy of a million sterling is to be paid to that Prince for the year 1760.

We are informed, that the land-forces to be employed on the British establishment for the next year, including the militia, will consist of 100,000 men, in order to push on the war with vigour.

It is positively said that Gen. Amherst has joined the British forces at Quebec, and had taken up his winter-quarters there with the army under his command.

EDINBURGH.

By this night's post, we have the following prizes drawn on Monday and Tuesday last:

Monday.	15244	1. 50. 49095	1. 50. 9225	1. 100
18457	50. 35868	50. 10044	50. 5786	50.
44485	50. 4738	100. 62581	50. 43512	50.
14558	100. 63420	50. 63381	50. 34128	50.
22965	50. 15224	50. Tuesday	55065	1000
32525	100. 58368	20000. 21192	50. 11943	50.
58833	50. 52203	50. 19839	50. 30401	50.
36766	100. 775	50. 15494	50. 58553	100.
9770	50. 47198	50. 5082	50. 46887	50.
18446	50. 21513	50. 50823	100. 59633	100.
98697	50. 41040	100. 24369	50. 31257	30.
56021	50. 7939	300. 1072	50. 17484	50.
62138	50. 6470	50. 32816	100. 7019	50.
41098	50. 6288	1000. 46219	50. 5731	50.
34983	100. 37535	50. 8668	50. 13805	3000
23806	100. 37873	50. 16415	50. 51791	50.
35819	50.			

Monday was drawn 25 prizes of 20 l. each.

Tuesday was drawn 272 prizes of 20 l. each.

Lottery tickets 14 l. 10 s. 2 s.

Extract of a private letter from London, dated Nov. 20.

"By letters from Rotterdam we learn, that the merchants of Rotterdam are in great distress by reason of the war. By the reduction of the French Settlements, the Colony bills for that town only amount to 30 millions of livres. If the war continues another year, they will all be ruined.

"Prince Ferdinand has removed Gen. Imhoff from the command at the siege of Munster, and placed the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick in his room. It is confidently reported, that Munster has surrendered.—Prince Ferdinand has made a motion to attack the French; so that an Engagement is thought inevitable.

"The destination of Conflans's Squadron is uncertain. Some think Ireland, some New York, some Jamaica; but the most probable conjecture is the North of Scotland, where it is supposed M. Thurot will make a feint on the east side of the Island, while the main attack will be made on the west.

"A report prevails just now, (about eleven at night) that there has been an engagement betwixt Admiral Hawke and M. Conflans, though it is doubted by some people.

They write from London, that the house of Commons have read for a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, the act to continue for a limited time, an act of last session of parliament, to permit the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter from Ireland, and to amend the said act.

By private letters from Cadiz, the French Men of war are preparing to sail, having added by order of their Court, two Months provision to their present flock. Admiral Broderick, with eleven ships of the line, and several frigates, is still cruising in sight of that Port.

It is generally conjectured the Brest Squadron is sailed to the Vannes, in order to take Troops on board for the intended Expedition: And it is assured, that Sir Edward Hawke, with his Fleet, were met off the Isle of Ushant, on his Course for the Bay, by the Express who carried the news of the sailing of M. Conflans.

The Cavalry who were quartered in the Inland Parts of this Kingdom, are marching towards the Sea-coasts, to oppose any attempt from the French, as they will be able to make more speedy marches upon an Alarm.

By a Ship arrived at Frazerburgh from Gottenburgh, we learn, that Thurot had sailed from that port, and by his course, seemed destined for the Orkneys or Shetland, but a strong Squall of wind springing up, entirely scattered his Fleet.

This morning an express arrived to his Excellency, Lord George Beauchamp, giving an account of the sailing of the Brest fleet; and that Admiral Hawke was in close pursuit of them.

Every day last week, such an extraordinary course of persons, complaining with disordered eyes, assembled at Aberdeen, from all the neighbouring country, for the assistance of the Chevalier Taylor, that the like has not been known in the memory of Many. Many hundreds having been presented to his care, some even born blind, and all passed through his hands with the most happy success;—a great many who demanded relief from him, he could not undertake for want of time, and many of note of that city are among

them restored by his aid.—His lectures were honoured with the Provost, Magistrates, the gentry, and the faculty; the latter always assisting at his operations: and last Monday night, the Mason Lodge was extremely crowded at an academical discourse the Chevalier gave, in praise of fight, for the service of Mrs. Robertson, in consideration of her great loss last week by fire.—The Chevalier will be at his lodgings on Monday evening at the Old Assembly close, Edinburgh, of which all who require his aid for defects in the eye are desired to take notice.

EDINBURGH SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who intend to compete for the premiums proposed to be given by the Edinburgh Society for the year 1759.

1mo, That all the articles to contend for the above premiums (or samples of such as are very bulky) with the certificates and declarations necessary, must be delivered to the house keeper of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, who has instructions to receive the same, before the first Monday of December next, being the 3d day of that month.

2do, Every paper, and every parcel of goods must have its name or title marked on the back of it, with a motto or inscription, and within the packer some lines sealed up,—the producing a copy whereof in the same hand-writing, shall be a proof of the property, when the premiums are to be distributed and the goods restored.

And competitors are desired to comply strictly with the above rule, as every person will be excluded from the competition, who shall neglect to lodge mottoes, and lines sealed up,—or shall discover their names in the mottoes or lines.

Lists of the premiums, proposed by the Society, for the year 1759, are to be had, gratis, at the shop of Messrs. Hamilton and Balfour Book-sellers in Edinburgh.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A child of Mr. Somerville's, merchant at Carnwath, has been for a considerable time past, greatly troubled with Epileptic fits, which were so frequent, they seized the child about fifty times a day, and lasted a minute at a time. His father had recourse to different medicines, but all without any effect, till he tried Doctor Rayment's nervous powders, which, by using them for from weeks, have, in a manner removed the fits so once a day; and as the symptoms are less violent, being decreasing daily, the child will be well again by this time. Any person may be satisfied of the truth of the above case, by writing to Mr. Thomas Somerville's, merchant in Carnwath, post paid.

The above medicines are sold by Andrew Douglas Apothecary, at the foot of the Old Fish Market Close, where Physicians and Surgeons receipts and commissions from the country are faithfully made up and prepared.

Leith, Nov. 24. Arrived here, under convoy of the Rye man of war, Capt. Varlow commander, the following vessels from London, viz the London, Smith, the Glasgow and Paisley Packet, Thomson, the Leith Packet, Picairn, the Berry, Ramage, the John, Gray, the Reward, Marshal formerly mentioned, the Parience of Borrowstownness, Grindlay, and the Hopwell of Lever, Landells, all with bale and other merchant goods. Likewise arrived, the Happy Janet of Aberdeen, Alexander, from Port-o Port, with wine and fruit; the Alison and Hannah of Queensferry, Wallace, from Fort-George with herrings; and the Happy Janet of Leith, Skerris, from the Elly, with grain.

Yesterday sailed from the harbour, and is to proceed this day, under convoy of the Hulsar frigate, the following vessels for London, viz. the Edinburgh, Hay, the Princess of Wales, Besson, the Diligence, Castels, the Hawk, Ritchie, all of Leith, and all with merchant goods. There is likewise in the road, to sail with said convoy, the Dolphin, Main; the Neptune, Grindley; and the John, Bryce, all of Borrowstownness.

Orkney list of Shipping.

Nov. 6. Sailed from Stromness, the Agatha of and for Bergen, Messer, from Dublin.

8. The Lovely Jean of Aberdeen, Walker, from New York, for Hamburg.

Remain the Betty of and from Leith, Cunningham, for Antigua.

12. Remain the Alcomatox of and from Virginia, Gregory, from Hull; the Mars of and for Glasgow, Wier, from Amsterdam; and a fishing wherry, Stirling, from Zealand, for Liverpool.


Sailed from Kirkwall road, the Free-mason, Crawford, for Newcastle.

High Water at Leith.

Moon Age. Moon Sets. Morn. Even.

	H.	M.	H.	M.
Monday	7	10	Even.	7
Tuesday	8	11	38	7

ADVERTISEMENTS.

 The Ship Edinburgh of Glasgow, Alexander Ritchie Master, is to be at Lisbon in January next, and comes in all haste directly to Clyde: and will take what goods and freight offers for Clyde, of which this notice is given, that such as want early fruit, wines, or other goods, may send their orders without loss of time. The ship is consigned to Messrs. Mayne, Burn, and Mayne of Lisbon, is a prime sailer. Those that want goods home by her, are desired to apply to James Thomson, at his Insurance office, Edinburgh, who will give good encouragement for quantities that are any thing considerable.

THE HOUSE OFFICE-HOUSES GARDENS and ENCLOSURES of DRYLAW, in the parish of Cramond, as possessed by Mr. Loch of Drylaw deceased, with the Farm of House of Hill, (possessed by Robert Wright) are to be set and entered to immediately: And the horses, carts, ploughs, and stockings on the grounds, are to be sold. For particulars, enquire at the house of Drylaw, or Mr. Loch in Paterson's court.

This Day is published,
Price one shilling in boards,
A N

E S S A Y

On the Construction of
SLEYING TABLES:

An attempt to illustrate geometrically the Fundamental Principle of the Art of WEAVING.

Glasgow: Printed for R. Utie; sold by the Booksellers of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen; by James Lyall bookseller in Montrose; James More and Patrick Boyd in Dundee; John Bisset in Perth; Robert Banks in Stirling; Ebenezer Willon and Allan McLachlan in Dumfries; George Knox in Ayr; James Meutos in Kilmarnock; Alexander Weir in Paisly; and Charles Hutchison in Greenock.

Just come from Greenock.

And sold by ROBERT KENNEDY Cooper, first door above the Old Fish-market close;


A QUANTITY of
Fine BARRELED HERRINGS,

Cured either with great or small salt. Any who want to be served in half barrels or firkins, for the use of their own families, may be served at 14 s. per half barrel, and 7 s. per firkin. Those who incline to make trial, before they buy, may have them at the first laigh door above the Fish-market gate.

N. B. Commissions from the country will be carefully answered.

None is to be sold without ready money.

For INVERNESS.

 The Janet, George Ross, Master, lying on the birth, at the New Key, taking in goods; and sails precisely the 10th of December, wind and weather serving. The Master to be spoke with at his own house on the shore of Leith, at the foot of W. lie Water's close; or on board the vessel.

A GENERAL MEETING of the FIFE and ANSTRUTHER WHALE FISHING COMPANY, is to be held at Anstruther, on the first Tuesday of December next.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 5th of December next, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of GLENQUOY, lying in the parish of Glendovan and shire of Perth, holding feu of his Grace the Duke of Athol. The free proven rent of them, after all deductions, is 58 l. 10 s. Scots money; and the price set thereon by the Lords, is 13,348 l. 2 s. Scots.

The articles of roup, and progress, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Ross, depute clerk of session, or William Taylor writer in Edinburgh, at his house in Craig's close.

To be SOLD,
AT DALMAHOY, six miles west of Edinburgh, during the whole planting season,
Great variety of NURSERY TREES, from ten years old and downwards, at reasonable prices.

THOMAS HENDERSON senior, at his shop, below the New Exchange, opposite the Crosswell, Edinburgh, has now on hand a stock of the **BEST STRONG BLASTING POWDER**, at 5 l. per hundred pounds weight, or 13 d. the pound in retail, with a suitable allowance to retailers; also the right Danzick and Batell powders, well known to all sportsmen, who follow the game, seal'd with red binding as usual; right examined Scots-made lead shot, considerably cheaper than formerly, especially if a quantity is bought; variety of cutlers wares, just come to hand, some whereof are of a new invention, and such as never were sold in Scotland before, particularly **RAZORS**, pen-knives, and other instruments, made of a new found out steel, known by its lustre, of superior value to any thing of that nature, ever offered to the publick, the polishing whereof far exceeds that of the finest mirror. The curious, therefore, are intreated to look at them.

Greater variety of childrens toys, German fabrick, than ever appear'd in this place, some very curious toys, particularly the model of the so much talk'd of French flat-bottomed boats, taken at the French docks, and would have been more complete, had not they been disturbed by the British fleet appearing very near their harbours. German drums, &c.

German foils, for instructing young officers in the army, in the use of their swords.

Right Dutch Sketchers mounted.
 Perfumers wares, particularly, Bernadaw's, shaving powder, almond and hair powder, perfumed walk balls, hard and soft finest pomatum, ladies sticking plaister, teeth powder and brushes, &c.

Gentlemen in the country, who are to good as favour this shop with their commands, may depend on the best goods, carefully pack'd, expeditiously forwarded, and charged at the lowest prices.

To be SOLD,
 BY publick roup, within the Exchange coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th of December next, betwixt the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of URRAL, lying in the parish of Kirkcowan, and shire of Wigton. The progress, rental, tacks, and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of Mr. George Turnbull, Clerk to the Signet, at his house in Libberton's wynd, Edinburgh.

The yearly free rent of the said lands is 112 l. 14 s. 9 d. sterling; and they are to be set up at 33 fof. The lands are a ten pound land of old extent, and entitle to a vote in the election of a member of parliament.

If any person inclines a private bargain, they may apply to Mr. Turnbull, who has powers to conclude with them.

Nota. If the lands are not sold at the roup, the **SUPERIORITY** of the same, will be exposed the same day, but no private bargain will be made previous to the roup of the lands.

N. B. Thirteen years hence, the principal tackman upon these lands, pays a grassum of 40 l. sterl. for the possession of Urral, being 25 l. 17 s. sterl. of yearly rent, and at that time enters upon a new tack, on the whole remainder of the estate for twenty years, and pays an additional yearly rent therefor of 32 l. 3 s. sterling, above what the lands pay just now.

To be SOLD,
 BY publick Roup, in Forrest's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th of December next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands of WHITE CROSS, Part of the estate of Coldinghamlaw, consisting of 160 acres of arable land or thereby, lying in the parish of Coldingham, and shire of Berwick. This farm is very improveable, and near the means of improvement, lies within a mile of Eymouth, and six miles of Berwick, and has privilege in the extensive common of Coldingham. The lands hold of the crown.

The title deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

JUST arrived from Ipswich, a parcel of fine New made **SUFFOLK CHEESES**, and to be sold by James Morrison, at the Weigh-house, Leith, in tons, half tons, and quarter tons, from one penny farthing to three half-pence per pound according to the quantities taken.

THE SALMON FISHINGS of **FRIERTOUN** on the river Tay, belonging to Sir William Moncrieffe, Baronet, lying within a quarter of a mile of the town of Perth, are to be let by publick-roup, at the house of John Hickson Vintner in Perth, on Thursday the third day of January first, at twelve o'clock. The articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of Mr. John Richardson of Springfield, at his house in Perth. And the **TWO FARMS** of **HEIRTOUN**, lying in the parish and shire of Perth, as presently possessed by James Buchan and James Johnstone, are also to be let, by publick roup, at the house of the said John Hickson Vintner in Perth, on Friday the 4th of January first, for the space of nineteen years, to commence from Whitsunday 1760. The said farms are adjacent to the South Inch of Perth, through which there is a Turnpike road, whereby dung from said town can be carried to any part of the said farms; and there are fifty three acres of rich meadow ground in the island of Friertoun, all inclosed, belonging to the said farms. The articles of roup, with an exact plan of the whole farms, may be also seen in the hands of the said John Richardson.

To be SOLD,
THAT DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of two stories and garrets, with several office-houses, and a garden of an acre of ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Bull junior. For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, who will show the progress of writs, and commune with any person who inclines to purchase.

To be LET for a term of years, upon the 10th day of January next, by publick roup, within John's Coffeehouse at Edinburgh,

The COAL and SALT WORKS, belonging to his Grace the **DUKE of HAMILTON**, at Borrowstownness, in the county of Linlithgow. The entry of the Lessees to be at Candlemas 1760.

There are eleven different seams of workable coal, from nine foot to thirty inches thick. The coal are of a very good quality, have answered at the London and foreign markets, and along the whole eastern coast of Scotland, which together with the country sale afford to these works, a demand for the produce of a hundred coal-bewers, and upwards, fifty of whom, and about seventy coal-bearers, being natives of the coalliery, will be set along with the said works.

All these coals, either are or may be drained by two fire engines, presently standing upon the ground, to the deepness of betwixt thirty-five and forty fathoms below the level of high water mark, besides the certain prospects of a very large field of six seams of the same coal, to be drained by a free level, which is now run about eight hundred fathoms, and is at present within one hundred fathoms of these coals.

For the better disposing of the culm or smallest size of the coal, there are already built, and in very good going condition, fifteen salt pans, with salt cellars, bucket, ponds, and every other convenience fit for a very great salt-work. There are about thirty native salters who will likewise be set along with the works.

These coal and salt-works are most commodiously situated upon the shore and beach of the Firth of Forth, about twelve miles west from Edinburgh, and within 500 yards of an excellent harbour at Borrowstownness, which will admit of ships of about 300 tons burden, where all the coal and salt may be shipped, free of custom, shore-dues, anchorage, and other burdens exigible at other ports in Scotland, upon such commodities.

The work will be shown by John Burrel present Overseer of the coal and salt works at Borrowstownness, and the articles and conditions of the set, are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, who will treat with such as incline to take a lease of the premises, by private agreement, before the day of the roup.

THE voluntary roup and sale of the **GREAT NEW STONE TENEMENT**, lately built in **NORTH LEITH**, formerly advertised, is adjourned to Monday the 3d of December next, betwixt three and four afternoon, within the Exchange coffeehouse in Edinburgh. The tenement consists of four stories, each containing three handsome fire rooms, a kitchen, two bed closets, and several other closets, presses, cupboards, &c. all well lighted, most substantially built, and elegantly finished. The stories are to be sold separately or altogether. Each story has a garret, a cellar, and a coal-house, and there is belonging to the Tenement, a little garden, and a back entry to the sea, for bathing in salt water. The building is all new, and can be instructed to have cost upwards of one thousand guineas, within these four years, will need no repairs for ages to come, holds feu of the town of Edinburgh, for yearly payment of one shilling, is insured in the Sup-fire-office at 700 l. sterling, and the premium paid till Midsummer next. If there are two or more offerers, all will be set up together at 450 l. sterling. The articles of roup and progress of writ, may be seen in the hands of Charles Robertson, at the writing chamber of Mr. William Robertson in the old Assembly close, Edinburgh.

By His **MAJESTY'S ROYAL PATENTS**, Granted to **ROBERT WALKER**, the Inventor, for ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and the PLANTATIONS, That **INCOMPARABLE MEDICINE**,

THE GENUINE JESUITS DROPS, for the certain Cure of all scorbutick Disorders; as also, all obstinate Gleet, and feminal Weakness in both Sexes, whether occasioned by the venereal Disorder, or any other Cause, or a fresh contracted venereal Malady, though attended with all their different and most malignant Stages, may be had at his Warehouse, the Bible, Crown, and King's Arms, the upper End of Fleet-lane, opposite to the Session-house Gate, Old Bailey, in Bottles of 5 s. or 2 s. 6 d. proportionable, which said Patent Jesuits Drops are the most pleasant and effectual Medicines ever discovered for these Disorders, has no Mercurials in its Composition, neither purges nor vomits, but certainly carries all clear off by Urine, without Hindrance of Business, Confinement, or Knowledge of a second Person, and the Dose only fifteen Drops in a little Wine, Water, or on Sugar. The incomparable **WALKER'S JESUITS DROPS**, having performed such great and surprising Cures on all Stages of the Venereal Disease in both Sexes, as well as in old stubborn Gleet and Weaknesses of the Reins and Kidneys, whether occasioned by the Venereal Disorder or otherwise, his Majesty, that his Subjects in Scotland should have the said Medicine genuine, and for preventing any Impositions on them with spurious Medicines, under the like Name or Title, to the Prejudice of their Healths, as well as endangering their Lives, was also graciously pleased to farther honour the said Robert Walker with his Royal Letters Patent, for that Kingdom for fourteen Years, and the same passed the great Seal at Edinburgh the 9th of July 1756, at Edinburgh. His Majesty has likewise been pleased to grant the above Robert Walker his Royal Patent for the Kingdom of Ireland, under the great Seal of that Kingdom, the 19th of November 1757, at the Castle of Dublin.

The said Patent genuine Jesuits Drops, as said is, have no Mercurials in their Composition, and neither purge nor vomit; but carry the Disorders lean off by Urine (the Dose only fifteen Drops in Wine, Water, or on Sugar) and is an excellent Remedy for Travellers, and Persons going to Sea, and to be taken to secret, that even a Bed-fellow cannot make Discovery, and at any Time, in any Season or Climate (keeping their full Virtues ten Years) without Alteration in Diet, and eradicates Root and Branch, all the poisonous Symptoms of those loathsome Distempers, without the least Dislike to the Palate, Disorder of the Body, or Confinement, and absolutely answers all the Ends that can be expected by Salivation, and were never known to mis of curing, after Salivation had failed.

To be had, by the Patentee's special Appointment, of **JAMES HOG**, at his shop opposite to the Exchange, Edinburgh; and of the Patentee, at his Warehouse, the Bible and crown, Fleet lane, London, along with a printed Treatise on the Venereal disorder, which is given gratis, sealed up with each Bottle, by which all Persons may cure themselves with the greatest Secrecy, and know if the Disorder be of a mild or malignant Nature. Bottles 5 s. to 2 s. 6 d. proportionable.